* MUSTERED IN, AND CAMP WILL SOON

BE DESERTED. Camp Townsend, near Peckskill, May 21 (Special). -Colonel Henry Chauncey, jr., of the 8th Regiment, received orders from the War Department this morning shortly after 11 o'clock to proceed with his regiment to Chickamauga. He at once announced to Colonel Kimball, United States quartermaster in New-York City, that his regiment was ready to move, and he was now awaiting trans portation. Throughout the day the officers and men of the regiment had been expecting orders, and every time the telegraph messenger seen going to Colonel Chauncey's tent somebody dropped around a little later to see if the message

Early in the afternoon the report was circulated that the regiment had been ordered to leave to-merrow morning, and a lot of letters were written to city friends by those in the regiment, teiling the news. The news, however, was without foundation, but orders are just as likely to arrive at a

had anything to do with the transportation of the

The 9th Regiment is also awaiting orders. Its first order to proceed to Chickamauga came everal days ago, before the regiment was half mustered in, but as the organization is now in the United States service the orders to leave Camp Townsend may come with those to the 8th. Colonel Greene and his staff were the last of the regiment to be mustered. They were sworn in this afternoon by Lieutenant Babcock, the mustering

Colonel Greene's staff is made up as follows Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas B. Rand; regimental adjutant, George J. Hardy; quartermaster, John H. Ball. Chaplain Peters, who is on the staff, has not given Colonel Greens a decisive answer as to whether he will accompany the regiment. He not mustered in to-day, but as he is coming up to hold services to-morrow afternoon he may then give Colonel Greene his final decision. The battal-ion majors of the 9th are Major George T. Lorigan. Major Washington Willcocks and Major Godfrey A. S. Wieners

Captain Horace M. Graff, of Company E, 9th Regiment, who yesterday was mustered in as a second lieutenant because the authority to muster him in as a captain had not arrived from Albany, was mustered in to-day. Two vacancies in the list of the officers of his company and one in one of the other companies existed in the regiment, but only one now exists, Addison McDougal, formerly of Company C, 7th Regiment, having been appoint-ed and mustered in as a first lieutenant in Company E, and James H. Lee as a second lieutenant in Company G.

Colonel Greene received a telegram from the Adjutant-General's office to-day saying that a special messenger had been dispatched to Camp Townsend with the commission for Brevet Brigadier-General William Seward, formerly colonel of the 9th Regiment. Colonel Greene had communicated with the Adjutant-General and asked if the commission could not be sent on so that General Seward might receive it before the 9:h left camp, and the telegram was the answer. The commission will be handed to General Seward to-morrow afternoon at evening parade, by Brigadier-General Doyle.

The day has been the most beautiful one the troops have had since they have been in camp.

troops have had since they have been in camp. Yesterday was pleasant enough, but a little too warm. To-day the air has been tempered by a cool breeze. The fine weather brought a host of visitors to camp. The officers at brigade head-quarters were particularly thankful for so perfect a day, for it helped make the afternoon tea party the success it was.

The usual church services will be held to-morrow. Mass will be said for the Catholic members of the regiments in the instruction tent at 5.20 in the morning. Frank W. Smith, superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak in the association tent at 10, and Chaplain Madison C. Peters, of the 5th, will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will also tendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak in the association tent at 10, and Chaplain Madison C. Peters, of the 5th, will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will also be a song service in the association tent in the evening, conducted by Mr. Smith.

The association tent has been greatly appreciated by the men, and it is one of the most orderly places to be found anywhere about here. In the evening, particularly, it is so crowded with men writing letters home that it is difficult to get about. Five thousand envelopes and ten thousand sheets of paper has been the average used each week.

Week.

E. W. Sheffield, who has had charge of the association tent, left yesterday for Hempstead, to take charge of the association tent at Camp Black.
Mr. Wardle, who was there for a day or so, has returned to assist Mr. Smith here.

CAMP INCIDENTS.

The plane in the Young Men's Christian Association tent is one of the "comforts of home" that is most thoroughly appreciated. In the day while the men are not on duty it is surrounced by a crowd singing popular songs or listening to the music of The other day a soldier of the some are bad. The other day a solute of the former class had been playing songs for the crowd, and while thinking of what to play next he wandered off into "Home. Sweet Home." Before he had played half a dozen bars of the melody the music was completely drowned by cries of "Stop it." And it was not until he struck up a lively air that the crowd would let him proceed.

Since Camp Townsend has been open curious ideas as to the regulation governing the admission of visitors to the camp have cropped out. At first there was a strong impression that no visitors at all would be allowed on the grounds, and many stayed away on that account. Last Sunday, after the Grand Republic had landed a lond of excursionists, the road from the Hook to the camp was lined with visitors hurrying to get into camp, where there with visitors hurrying to get into camp, where there is would be some shelter from the rain. Private J. D. Maher, Colonel Storey's clerk, was on his way to the landing, and was well beyond the line of sentries at the foot of the hill. He was hurrying along through the rain when a stranger approached and in a hoarse whisper said. "I say, Bill, do they search you up there?" "Just trot along and don't say a word, and you'll be all right," replied Maher.

One of the most interesting stands of regimenta colors in camp is that of the 9th Regiment. The National colors bear along the stripes the names of battles the regiment was in in the last war. The names on the National colors they carry are Harnames on the National colors they carry are Harper's Ferry, Va., July 4, 1861; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Rappahannock Station, Va., August 29, 1862; Thoroughtare Gap. Va., August 28, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Mine Run, Va., October 39, 1862; tember 17, 1862; Mine Run, Va., October 39, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Desember 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 1853; Geitysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864; Laurel Hill., Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864, Now the regiment is going out to look for more names. During the Clvii War the 5th was known as the 83d New-York Volunteers.

but there is scarcely one who has seen so long a period of continuous service as Drum Major John M. Smith, of the 7th Regiment, who has been Colo been in the State and National service for fiftybeen in the State and National service for fiftyeight years. He enlisted in the Regular Army as
a drummer boy April 15, 1349, in Company C. 4th
United States Artillery, and was discharged April
16, 1845, at Fort Monroe, having acted also during his enlistment as a dispatch boy in the Florida
War. In the Civil War he was drum major of the
12th Regiment, and later bandmaster in the 5th
New-York Volunteers, known as Duryea's Zouaves.
He remained with that regiment until it was mustered out in 1864. Then he was appointed drum
major in the 7th Regiment, where he has been ever
since. For the last two years he has been trying
to get out of the regiment.

DRILLED IN OUTPOST WORK. TALE MEN TAKE THE PLACE OF HORSES IN A

Camp Haven, Niantic., Conn., May 21 (Special) This morning Colonel Burdett received orders from the War Department to recruit the 1st Regiment up to the maximum requirement. Some of the companies now have only eighty-one men; eighty-four are required in each company, and sixteen new men will be enlisted at once. The regiment did country. Advance and rear guards were set, and the regiment was manipulated as if in the neigh-horhood of actual hostilities. On Monday the regi-

NAVIES OF TWO POWERS

CREWS LACK SEA TRAINING.

LAST OF THE MEN AT CAMP TOWNSEND ARE MANY NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED IN THE AMERICAN SERVICE-THE OFFICERS CAPABLE LEADERS-UNITED STATES CRAFT SHIP-

SHAPE FROM STEM TO STERN.

From The London News. As there is no great disparity of strength between the two navies, scamanship, combined with the characteristics that make for success, the 65th and 34 must be counted as most important factors. Of the Spanish fleet little has been heard since the the Spanish dect little has been heard since the early years of the century, when it cut a poor figure in some encounters on which the fate of notions hinged. At that time, however, many things combined to take the spirit out of Spanish sailors. We know they could not have lacked courage. Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, bore witness to that in his praise of the Catalogies, who did hereig deeds on of the Catalonians, who did heroic deeds on shore only a year or two after he had beaten them, or men of the same race, with ridiculous ease at sea. Their weakness as sallors then lay in the fact that the warships in which they served never went to sea if an excuse could be found for keeping them in the harbor, and wer consequently so badly handled that they lay like logs at the mercy of a ship that could sail round them in a fight, as the little Speedy did so often. There is nothing to show that in point of reamanship for great fleet actions the ish admirais and captains have improved very nuch since those days. Their training has been too much at home, and in steam tactics, by which all effective battle combinations must be

regulated, they get comparatively little practice.
As to the efficiency and discipline of their crews, no doubts are expressed by English naval officers who have visited Spanish ports in recent years or had opportunities of seeing Spanish stations of had opportunities of seeing spansor ships handled on foreign stations. It is generally agreed, in fact, that these crews show a great deal of sailorly smartness at nearly every ex-ercise in which scamen should be proficient. Their gunnery drill is excellent, their shooting good, and they have the best of weapons to good, and they have the best of weapons to work with. For boat services especially they display a conspicuous aptitude, as is natural with men who have been bred on the squall-beaten shores of the Basque Provinces, or among the Schermen of Catalonia and Valencia.

SEAMEN SECURED BY CONSCRIPTION. Nearly all Spanish sailors, or, at any rate the majority of them, are natives of Canta-brian villages or ports on the eastern coast, descendants in either case of a hardy seafaring be overtaken by an Atlantic hurricane Mediterranean white squall. They have all the qualities that should prove valuable for service on board torpedo-boats; and a naval officer of on board torpedo-boats, and a navai onicer or much experience in such matters who has jus-returned from a visit to Vigo, Ferrol and Bil-bao, holds a high opinion of the way in which "all torpedo craft are handled by Spanish sea-men." Their officers have been diligent students of French methods in this sort of work, and they get enough practice in rough water to keep their nerves well strung. "They will not." according to the English authority just quoted. "prove deficient in dash or enterprise, and any hostile fleet would probably find the twenty Spanish torpedo-boats and destroyers a veritable swarm of hornets if they ever got a chance." It is known also that naval representatives of the United States have considersentatives respect for the Spanish torpedo-boat and

King Alfonso's navy is a thing of very recent King Alfonso's navy is a thing of very recent creation, but the means of training it to a tolerable state of efficiency seem to have been hit upon notwithstanding the traditional reluctance of Spaniards to accept sea service. This, however, is compulsory now on all natives of the maritime provinces, or rather the chance of it has to be taken by them in the ordinary course of conscription to which all able-bodied men are liable when they reach the age of twenty. In fifty ports along the Atlantic coasis from Pontevedra to the frontiers of France and in sixty seaports on the Mediterranean shores there is no difficulty in raising enough stalwart youths to man the navy, which numbers on the active list about twenty-four thousand seamen and marines, with a similar number in reserve. active list about twenty-four thousand seamen and marines, with a similar number in reserve. Many are lusty mountaineers, and nearly all are accustomed to the smell of salt water. If Spain's navy has a weakness, it is neither in men nor material, but in organization. The English officer already referred to, notwithstanding his belief in the courage and enterprise of these in executive command, has his prise of those in executive command, has his doubts whether administrative officials will be prepared for the responsibility of resolute ac-tion. The fleet, he thinks, may be kept hanging about Cape Verd Islands until the opportunity for using it most effectively has been allowed to

AMERICAN CREWS WELL HANDLED. The United States cannot command nearly se The United States cannot command nearly so many trained scamen as the Power against which they may soon be pitted. Nothing like assumption applies to them. Their service is purely voluntary, and consequently there is often a difficulty in keeping crews up to their full complement in spite of high pay, and the absence of any hard and fast restrictions on the state of enlistment. Physical fitness up to a high standard is insisted upon, but all other qualifications seem to be taken for granted. Even nationality is not too curiously inquired into, but if any after joining were inclined to shirk the duty after joining were inclined to shirk the duty they owe to the Stars and Stripes, discipline in the strictest sense would soon knock all romance out of him. On nearly every American warship there is a mixed crew of many nationalities. Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutchmen live together there, and wage their polygiot differences in a common nauthal slang. They may not always understand each other, but they must learn to know what an officer means when he gives a command. Teuton or Celt, or whatever they be, they must be all Yankees in ready obedience to Uncle Sam's desires as translated for their benefit into the naval vernacular.

sires as translated for their benefit into the naval vernacular.

Crews got together in this way cannot be animated by pure patriotism; but they will fight all the same, and in qualities of leadership the young American officer is not likely to be waning. He knows at any rate how to exercise authority on board ship. In shipshape smartness from stem to stern and from keel to truck a cruiser of the United States Navy may challenge comparison with a British man-of-war, and that is no faint praise. To civilian readers it may seen a matter of small importance whether a ship is trim to look at—with decks scrubbed scrubulously clean and every rope neatly colled—or has her portholes begrimed with dust from bunkers and funnels. But these are true tests of discipline and efficiency. If the decks be clean one may be sure that the cabins and sleeping berths are not foul. If the brass mountings of a gun be bright, the breech mechanism and truning gear may be relied upon as ready for action at any moment. Of the thoroughness with which all things that are done on board a batile-ship a keen sailor can always judge by the first thing that his eyes rest upon. on board a battle-ship a keen sailor can always judge by the first thing that his eyes rest upon.

Much has been sald about the possible action of privateers. America, at any rate, will not want to waste any efforts in that direction. There would be no commerce for the irregulars to prey upon, as Spain's trade is mainly with France and England, and the vast majority of ships coming out of Spain's protestall under foreign flags, so that unless they carried contraband of war there would be nothing for a privateer to seize. Spain might possibly do more in that way, but it could not benefit her greatly in the long run, or avoid the inevitable issue. On this point Admiral Bourgois wrote of the French under Louis XV; "Their efforts at sea were directed solely to privateering, with the result that France was forced to accept the humiliating conditions of the Treaty of Utrecht." Captain Mahan, whose opinion will certainly carry weight in America, is still more emphatic. He says: "On sea, as on shore, great results can only be expected by wielding great masses.

The squadron or division warfare of the French Navy, seconded though it was by hosts of commerce destroyers, public and private, produced practically no results, and had absolutely no effect upon the issue of the war. Concentrated action is therefore the first essential to success. If either side shirks the ordeal, it must be prepared to suffer many subsequent humiliations. The chances in such an encounter will be on the side of ships whose crews are trained to habits of discipline, and their efficers keen to selze any opportunity of crushing an adversary." Much has been said about the possible action

berhood of actual hostilities. On Monday the regiment will march twice as far as to-day, and next week will gradually increase the extent of outpost work until the limit of ordinary Army marching is reached. The men stand the marching, with heavy feld equipments, remarkably well.

To-morrow will be a day of tecreation. After guard mount the regiment will rest until 10 o'clock, when there will be services in the meashouse. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Kelsey, of Hartford, the chaplain, will preach on "Genulneness of Character."

Colonel Burdett and Lieutenant Rowan, the recruiting officer, have no information as to the disposition to be made of the troops but the regiment is ready to march on a few hours' notice.

Hattery A. Light Artillery, had its first drill with field pleces to-day. The horses expected for the Yale men in the battery, who cheerfully drew the cannon about the parade-ground and permitted their non-collegiate comrades to practice the light artillery drill. One of the Yale seniors remarked that her egiment, and he has about in it static with several horses on a raigy night shee coming to camp. The headquarters of the Fifth Brigade of the NaCAVALRYMEN TO MARCH. | news at all, in consequence of the maintenance of the strict censorship over telegraphic and cable dispatches. There was weakness at the

opening, but no tendency to sell developed, and SPAIN'S SHIPS HUG THE SHORE AND HER TROOPS A AND C TO START FOR THE SOUTH TO-DAY. ket again began slowly to rise.

with the execution of some buying orders the mar-

the prevailing dulness was relieved by the cover-

RIGID MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GREAT

CHANGES IN THE BODIES OF TROOPS

SENT SOUTH

The fine appearance of the 71st, the 14th, the 12th

and the 65th regiments as they left camp with full ranks to go to the front excited general com-

saw these bodies march out of Camp Black or

who had been connected with the various bodies

composed of only about 50 per cent of the original

good appearance of the bodies was due to the

fact that the new men had the trained National

Quardsmen to teach them, and they soon fell int

the ways of the soldier. But the 71st Regiment in camp at Lakeland is not the 71st Regiment

which was seen at the last regimental review at

the armory, in Thirty-fourth-st., and the 12th

Regiment which Colonel Leonard took to Chicka-

men who saluted him as their colonel when he

The regiments which have gone to the front

would have contained more "original material" if

it had not been for the rigid examination on the

part of the medical officers appointed by the United States authorities. Men were thrown out

for the least defect, and captains saw their com-

panles reduced to squads because of the severe

The strangest feature about the conversion of the

State troops into volunteers is the fact that at the

supreme moment, when, after years of prepara-

GEN. SHAFTER IN COMMAND AT TAMPA.

PARK-TELEGRAPH CENSOR SWORN IN.

Tampa, Fla., May 21.-Major-General W. R.

Shafter to-day assumed formal command of the

Fifth Army Corps, composed of the Regular and

volunteer troops stationed at Tampa and vicinity.

There were no formalities attendant upon the

transfer of the corps command from General

Wade to General Shafter beyond a short formal

order by the former giving notice of relinquish-

ment of command, and a similar order by Gen-

eral Shafter assuming charge.
General Wade and his staff start for Chickamanga to-night. Unusual activity again pre-

mauga contains only about five hundred of th

took command of the regiment.

examinations.

members, and the rest were raw recruits.

As a matter of fact, the regiments were

Camp Townsend thought that they saw the me

ment and enthusiasm. Most of the people

prices was irregular until the last half-hour,

The course of

the prevailing dulness was relieved by the covering of short contracts, of which there is usually more or less on Saturday in anticipation of the possible receipt of weighty war news on Sunday. The upward movement due to the covering continued until the close, when the quotations for most of the isaues showed fractional net gains as compared with Friday's last figures. The fine showing made by the weekly bank statement was the only development of the day which positively influenced the market. The cash holdings of the local banks were shown to have increased by \$1.55,000 during the week, and the surplus reserve by \$3.718,025, the total surplus now aggregating \$0.715,220. The deposits increased \$14,25,300 and there was a further expansion of loans, amounting to \$7.55,500. THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ALSO UNDER ORDERS AT CAMP BLACK-PRIVATE CALVE

NOT A SPANISH SYMPATHIZER-EX

CISE OFFICERS AT THE CAMP. More orders to move South toward the central scene of conflict with Spain were received at Camp The recipients of the orders were the 69th and 3d Provisional Regiments and Troops A and C. In accordance with the orders, the two troops will break camp promptly at 6 o'clock this morning and start on horseback for Jersey City. where they will take a train to-morrow morning Falls Church, Va. The cavalrymen will ride to Jersey City through Brooklyn and the lower end of Manhattan Island, passing over the Bridge to the Communican Ferry. They expect to reach Jersey City at 5 o'clock, in time to pitch camp for the night. They have been ordered to the Washington camp, although they had been told that Chicka-

neuge would be their first destination. Early to-morrow morning the 65th Regiment will leave camp for Chickamauga, and the 2d Provisional will follow as soon afterward as transportation can be provided. The report that the 69th was to see service in the Philippines could not be confirmed in camp yesterday afternoon. Colonel Duffy and his men do not care where they go if they can be assured of an opportunity to smell Spanish gunpowder somewhere, and the same is true of the 3d Provisional, under Colonel Hoffman.

The 47th and 22d regiments will take the eath which admits them to the Volunteer Army to-morrow morning. Captain Schuyler will first visit the 47th, and will then muster in the 22d, the last of the nine regiments stationed at Hempstead to enter the United States service. Thus by to-morrow noon Camp Black will cease to be a tenting-ground for the National Guard of New-York, and will become a way station to the South for the Volunteer

Army AFTER THE EXCISE LAW VIOLATORS. A day of reckoning has come for the "squatters" who have set up canteens in the vaccnt fields condrinks, strong and soft, to the soldiers and the sitors at camp. The State Department of Excise has received several complaints of violations of the Excise law, the most important of which was signed by Colonel William Cary Sanger, General Roe's provost-marshal. Colonel Sanger's protest amounted to an official demand for the removal of

Roe's provost-marshal. Colone Sana amounted to an official demand for the removal of the canteens, and was mainly responsible for the arrival at camp of Captain Methyen of the Long Island City ponce with eight men and orders to close up all places running without licenses and to arrest their proprietors. Captain Methyen has put up a tent just outside headquarters, which will serve as a police station.

Private Malcolm Caivé, of Company I, 22d Regiment, has asked the newspaper men to deny flatly the report, for which men in his company are responsible, that he is suspected of being a Spanish spy. He is a native of New-Orleans, and a stanch American. His sympathy with the Cuban Insurgents led him to embark twice in fillbustering expeditions, in one of which he received an ugly wound in the lower hip. He has lived in Havana, where his father, a prominent citizen of a town near New-Orleans, had extensive business interests. Private Caivé has had an offer of a place in Lieutenant-Colonel Rooseveit's cavairy regiment, but the has cast his lot with the 22d Regiment, and he Private Caivé has had extensive business interest tenant-Colonel Rooseveit's cavairy regiment, but he has cast his lot with the 22d Regiment, and he intends to stay there. He says he has not been rejected by the physicians, but that he is slightly below the required weight for a man of his stature. He expects to gain the required avoirdupois by a system of dieting in time to escape a final rejection.

A SERENADE FOR PICKHARDT.

Captain E. B. Pickhardt, of Hempstead, was called upon last night at his home, in Fulton-st by a delegation of citizens who disapproved of his decision to leave the 5th Regiment just regiment received orders to go South. Captain Pickhardt was formerly in the 7th Regiment. He Pickhardt was formerly in the 7th Regiment. He received a commission as captain of Company E, of the 9th and went to Peckskill with it. When he returned to Hempstead his neighbors decided to let him know what they thought of his leaving his regiment just as it was about to see service. Equipped with fish-horns, drums made of tinpans and other noisy but not musical instruments. Liev surrounded his house at \$39 o'clock and demanded his appearance. He refused to leave the house, whereupon the serenade was opened, and continued without interruption for an hour. No effort was made by the local officials to stop the demonstration. Most of the serenaders were members of the Hempstead Club.

PLAN TO RECRUIT THE MILITIA. PROVISIONAL COMPANIES TO BE PORMED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, May 21 -A circular was issued from the Adjutant-General's office to-day pertaining to the recruiting of the State militia under a provisional The circular says all officers and

The senior commissioned or non-commissioned and then go to Key West.

with militia companies will at once assume command, and report the names of all officers and men left in the companies, and will exercise all the rights of company commander until the music-in of provisional companies.

As soon as provisional companies are formed and musicred in they can occurry the State armories by assignment by the Adjulant-General, and the commanding officers of the provisional companies will take charge of company-rooms after assignment.

ment.
Brigadier-General James L. Carter will furnish all information regarding the raising of companies. No permission to raise provisional companies will be given until a petition with fifty-eight signatures, approved by the Mayor and Aldermen of cities or Selectmen of towns, has been forwarded to the Carterine.

REPRESENTS BROOKLYN'S SCHOOLS. A RIGID QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN

The Bartholdi Battalion of the 114th Regiment 14th Regiment, which has gone to Chickamauga, is members of the public schools of Brooklyn. The battalion originated in Grammar School No. 15, in 1886, but under its commander, Major Herman S. Johnson, of that school, it extended its membership so that it included members from many other schools, and the organization attracted much atto 1894. Presidents Cleveland and Harrison praised the members for their soldierly bearing, and they won all the prizes offered in the contests.

won all the prizes offered in the contests.

One contest was held on the stage of the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, and was decided in favor of the Bartholdi Battailon by Brigadier-teneral McLeer and two associate officers.
One of its members says: "The Bartholdi Battailon has for ten years won every competitive prize offered for excelence in drill and superlority in manual of arms. Their patriotism has never been challenged, and of the fifteen hundred men enrolled on their roster, there will surely be found eight hundred to answer the call of their old commander. To this number, it is fair to presume, enough other public-school men will be added to increase the number to a thousand or more. It is distinctly understood that no man will be accepted unless he has been enrolled in one of the public schools of Brooklyn."

TO AID THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS. A popular concert is to be given on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the 9th Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-ave., for the benefit of the families of National Guardsmen who have emisted in the volunteer army. The music will be contributed by Sousa's Hand, Lachmund's Orchestra and other well-known performers, and the programme is intended to be entirely a popular one.

PATRIOTISM IN MT. SINAI LODGE, L. O. B. B. Mt. Sinal Lodge No. 270, I. O. B. B., heid a crowded meeting last night in its headquarters, Fifty eighth-st, and Lexington-ave., and considered the war situation. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sliverman, war situation. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sliverman, of Temple Emanu-El, delivered a stirring address on "My Country, Right or Wrong," and resolutions expressing complete confidence in the Government and providing for the suspension of all dues of members who go to the front, and for the partnent to their heirs of \$1,000 in case of their death while at the front, were unanimously adopted. It was also decided to purchase a large slik American flag and dagstaff, for presentation to the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

VERMONT TROOPS EMBARK FOR NEW-YORK New-London, Conn., May 21 (Special) .- The 1st O. D. Clark, arrived here to-night on Central Vermont Railroad trains from Camp Olympia, and em-barked on the Norwich Line steamer City of Law-rence for New-York The hoat left here at 19 p. m. The regiment is going to Chickamauga.

POWDER RECEIVED AT WILLETS POINT. The steamer Hattle Palmer arrived at Willets Point yesterday with a consignment of powder to be used for loading shells.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET Little was doing on the Stock Exchange yester-

day, and what trading there was was almost wholly professional. War news had no influence

on the market, for there was practically no war

General Wade and his staff start for Chick-amanga to-night. Unusual activity again pre-valls in Army circles here and important devel-opments are expected in the mear future. It is impossible to speculate on their nature on ac-count of the rigid censorship. W. C. F. Fellers, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany at Tampa, was today sween in as official pany at Tampa, was to-day sworn in as official censor by order of General Shafter. Tampa, Fla., May 21 (Special).—Comte de Beaumont, of the French Army, and C. A. Riche, of the French Navy, arrived here to-day, to obof the French Navy, arrived serve the war in behalf of their Government. For the same purpose came Lieutenant Rodler, the Naval Attaché of the Austrian Legation at Washington, who will remain here a short time WAR DEPARTMENT NOTES ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOU-SAND VOLUNTEERS MUSTERED INclosed at 4 o'clock to-day by the direction of Secre-tary Alger, in recognition of the faithful work of

the clerks in the war preparations, and to permit them to witness the parade of the District of Coumbia regiment preparatory to its departure for At the close of office hours about one hundred and five thousand men had been mustered into the and five thousand men had been mintered into the volunteer army. Reports have been received here showing that in several of the States there has been great difficulty in filling the apportionment. It has not yet been definitely determined what action will be taken in the case of these States in

they do not within a reasonable time muster the number of troops asked of them. In the ordnance department of the Army there is no cessation of the extraordinary activity which has been in progress since the preparations for war began. General Flagler to-day opened bids for furnishing large amounts of forgings for 8 and 12 inch guns and 12-tuch mortars. The Midvale and Bethlehem companies submitted bids, and it is expected the contracts will be divided between them.

Bethlehem companies submitted bids, and it is expected the contracts will be divided between them. Among the more important Army orders to-day were the following:

Captain George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, placed in charge of the signal detachments at Fort McPherson and Atlanta, Ga.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, assigned to the command of the post at Fort Monroe and of the Artillery School there.

Captain A. G. Hammond, 8th Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and authorized to accept a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the lat Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens, 4th Cavalry, has been authorized to accept a commission as major in the 2d Missouri Volunteers.

Lieutenant H. S. Whipple, 7th Cavalry, has been authorized to accept a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the 2d Kentucky Volunteers.

General Thaulow, of the Norweglan Army, has arrived in this city for the purpose of making arrangements to view the operations of the American Army in Cuba.

Mrs. Susan A. Glenn, widow of a soldier and mother of a volunteer in the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers, has resigned her place in the Postoffice Department to go to the front with her son. She is a member of the Woman's Patriotic Industrial Relief League, and the first matron of a regiment to be appointed. She is about fifty years old. Two daughters remain at home to devote their services to the League, which is organizing a corps of women to send to each regiment to care for the clothes of the soldiers.

Late last night three organizations of the New-York Volunteers were directed to move to mobilizing points, as follows: Two troops of cavalry, under Captain Howard G. Badgley, to Washington; the 69th Infantry, in command of Colonel Chauncey, to Chickamuaga.

CONFLICT OF SOLDIERS AND NEGROES, REPORTED LYNCHING OF A COLORED MAN Richmond, May 21.-Considerable excitement was

caused at Camp Lee last night, when a negro abused a small white boy. A soldier interfered, some of the negro's companions gathered, and a number of soldiers came to the rescue of their comrade. The negroes field to a stable, but not until there had been a stone battle, and were followed by the spidiers, who attacked the stable. In the attempt to force an entrance shots were

In the attempt to force an entrance shots were exchanged. Finally one negro was captured and taken to camp, and he would probably have been roughly handled if some of the officers had not interfered and protected him with drawn swords. Later he was brought to the city under heavy guard and lodged in a station.

It was reported that another negro had been terribly beaten and left in an unconscious condition in the stable, but this cannot be verified. Nor did careful investigation verify a rumor that got out in the city that a negro had been lynched.

NO GRAY UNIFORMS FOR THE 23D.

At a meeting of the 22d Regiment, held in the armory, in Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, late last night, it was decided not to adopt the distinctive fatigue uniform of gray, permission for the adoption of which was given by the State authorities on Thurs-

CHANGES IN THE GUARD ROSTERS.

RESULTS OF THE PARTITION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE AND THE FORMATION

OF THE FIFTH. The partition of the First Brigade and the formation of the additional Fifth Brigade has done much o change the rosters of the regiments which went to the front from Camp Black and Camp Townsend. When Colonel McCoskry Butt was elected to the by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, who led the 12th from its camp on the Hudson to Chickamauga, where it awaits the further orders of the commander of the United States forces. General Butt took from the regiment Quartermas-Underhill, Surgeon Lambert, Quartermaster Newbold Morris, Captain Schuyler Schieffelin and Adjutant Clark, and made them members of his staff. While these men were keeping their former colonel company at Camp Black, their former comrades of the 12th marched away from Camp Town-

In the other brigade Colonel George Moore Smith bent Colonel Francis V. Greene for the brigadier-generalship, but there can be no doubt to-day as to who drew the real prize. General Smith, like the commander of the First Brigade, was stationed at Camp Black, and for a brief period commanded a origade which included the general's old regiment, the 69th. He also had taken a number of officers from his own regiment and given them staff places, and when the 69th Regiment was mustered into the service Surgeon Emmet, Adjutant McClintock, Captain Strong and Commissary O'Donohue looked on. like the other outsiders.

The four brigadier-generals who were ordered to camp by the Governor had places which some con While the troops were being prepared for the final ceremony by which they become volunteers in the United States Army, the general officers exercised some authority but when the regiments had entered the service the National Guard star counted for little. Ger eral Oliver, whose brigade was one of the best in the camps, was the first to return home with his staff, General Smith following a few days later,

Being staff officers did not interfere with the en listment of some officers. General Hoffman was willing to exchange his star and no duty for an eagle and the command of a good regiment, and General Kirby resigned his brigadier-generalship, with its empty honors, so that he might become leutenant-colonel. The changes which were brought about by the

formation of the Fifth Brigade were also responsi-ble for the elevation of Colonel Greene to the command of the 9th Regiment. Colonel Seward was the senior commanding officer of the old brigade, and if he had been advanced a grade at that time lightning would not have struck in the young colonel's direction. The promotion of Colonel Greene is one of the best results of the change. Colonel Seward has won the love of the men who served

State troops into volunteers is the fact that at the supreme moment, when, after years of preparation, the National Guard was called into active service, it was found poor as to uniforms, arms, camp equipments and general field outfits. Time and again the officers in charge of the headquarters at Albany made statements as to how soon the entire National Guard could be mobilized if war should break out between the United States and Spain. The Guard at that time numbered shout fourteen thousand, but when twelve thousand men had to be sent forward, a great part of the number were without uniforms, and the humiliating spectacle was presented of National Guardsmen from the Empire State going to the front in uniforms which resembled those of the front in uniforms which resembled those of the Southern Confederacy in the last days of the Civil War. There were men with derby hats gaid civil-tans' coats, and hundreds had no weapons. The camp kits and rubber blankets were taken from the armorles of those restiments which were not the armorles of those restiments which were not uniforms nor equipments enough for the men. The consequence is that people who are interested in the matter are asking. "What has become of the well-equipped National Guard?" "Where are the uniforms and the arms of the fourteen thousand men." Seward has won the love of the men who served under him and the respect of the community, because of his peinstaking and conscientious work with the 9th Regiment and his devotion to the cause, to which he gave forty years of his life. Members of the regiment, officers of other commands and National Guardsmen all over the State were pained to hear that Colonel Seward felt that he was not strong enough to go to the front with the regiment, and all applauded the act of the Governor by which the veteran colonel becomes a brevet brigadier-general.

The election of Colonel Goodman James Greene to the place made vacant by the resignation met with garden and the place made vacant by the resignation met with general, hearty approval. A majorship in the 12th had been offered to Colonel Greene, and then he was appointed as major of Colonel Hoffman's regiment, and was still receiving congratulations from his friends, because of his good luck in being attached to that fine body, when the eagle of the 9th came to him. Those who know him and have had opportunities to see his work while he was attached to the Inspector-General's Department predict great things for "Goody" Greene. GENERAL WADE OFF FOR CHICKAMAUGA

NEW ADDRESSES OF THE GUARDSMEN. PRESENT LOCATIONS OF THE VARIOUS BODIES OF STATE TROOPS FROM THIS DISTRICT.

The various organizations of the First and Fifth rigades have changed their addresses.

The 5th Regiment, Colonel Goodman James Green, is at Camp Townsend, near Peekskill The 22d Regiment, Colonel Franklin Bartlett, is it Camp Black, awaiting orders to move to the

The 12th Regiment, Colonel Robert W. Leonard s encamped at Chickamauga The 1st Battery, Captain Louis Wendel, has not een assigned, and its headquarters are still at No. 324 West Forty-fourth-st.

The Fifth Brigade organizations have, with few exceptions, answered the call of the Governor, and have evacuated their armories. The 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton, still occu pies its armory.

The 8th Regiment, Colonel Henry Chauncey, jr. has been mustered into the volunteer service, and is on its way to Camp Themas, Chickamauga, Ga. Squadron A still has its headquarters in the 8th Regiment Armory, but the address of many of its members will soon be "Camp Thomas, Chickamau-

The 69th Regiment, Colonel Edward Duffy, was mustered into the service on Friday, and will probably be sent to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, from Camp Black.

The 71st Regiment, Colonel Francis Vinton Greene is encamped at Lakeland, Fig., to which point of rendezvous it carried the first New-York flag.

The 2d Battery, Captain David Wilson, has rereadiness at its armory, Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave.

in progress, and new regiments are being formed to take the places of those sent to the front or to camp. Men who have not been near the armories for years go there now to do their share toward the work connected with the formation of the new commands, and the veterans' meetings are all well attended. The greatest activity is shown in the 9th and 71st regiments, in both of which many names have been added to the resters in the last week. Raw recruits and awkward squads are

names have been added to the rosters in the last week. Raw recruits and awkward squads are being drilled nightly and good progress is being made in forming the commands, which will be known as the logit, 108th, 171st, etc.

In the Second Brigade the 23d Regiment, Colonel Alexis C. Smith, is the only unassigned infantry body except the 17th Separate Company, Captain John F. Klein. The 23d voted on two occasions in favor of going to the front, and the Adjutant-General was informed that upward of 75 per cent of the regiment could be counted upon. The regiment has nine hundred men at present, and many will probably join other organizations in order to get into active service.

Until further orders are received the headquarters will be at Bedford and Atlantic aves.

The 18th Regiment is partly in the field, attached to the 22d, and partly in Brooklyn, under command of Major Russell, but its armory, Sumner and Jefferson aves, is probably not the most popular military resort at the present time.

The 4th Regiment went to Camp Black under Colonel John G. Eddy, with only eight companies. It will remain in camp until its reaches the regulation strength, and will then be mustered in and sent to the front.

The 14th Regiment, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, represents the Second Brigade at the great camp at Chickamauga.

The 3d Battery, Captain Henry S. Rasquin, and

epresents the Second Brigade at the great camp it Chickamauga.

The 3d Battery, Captain Henry S. Rasquin, and he Third Signal Corps are being held in reserve by he State authorities.

Troop C divided the honors with Squadron A on Friday, when the cavalry was mustered in at 'amp Black.

QUIET AT CAMP VOORHEES. THE SECOND AND THIRD REGIMENTS ARE AWAITING ORDERS-ROUTINE WORK OC-

members of the 2d and 3d Regiments of the Newawaiting orders from the War Department to move from Camp Voorhees to some other place nearer the scene of hostilities. No orders were received to-day, and it was given out at headquarters that none were expected. Colonel Oliphant, the Gov-

ernor's aide-de-camp, was sent to Washington tonight to obtain definite information regarding the
disposition of more regiments.

The troops spent the day in routine military work.
There were company and battalion drills, as usual,
and Captain J. R. Muddell, of Company A, 3d Regiment, varied the usual order of exercise by marching the 3d Battalion of the 3d Regiment and Company I of the same command over the country
roads to Belmar and back a total distance of about
eight miles. The dress parade, at 5:30 p. m., attracted the usual crowd of spectators.

Governor Voorbees spent the night in Elizabeth,
his home, and did not return to camp until 2:30
p. m. He will spend Sunday here, and on Tuesday
next he will go to Trenton for the purpose of disposing of official work.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGIMENT STARTS

of Columbia volunteers, Colonel George H. Harries commanding, came into the city to-day from Camp Alger, preparatory to its departure for Chicka-The men camped temporarily on the Mon ument lot until 4 o'clock this afternoon, and parched to the Baltimore and Ohio station, which they left at 7 o'clock for their destination. The Sinancial.

The Financial World

Though business has tended to become stricted through the week, and the trading to be mainly of a professional character, the market has been strong; and wherever activity has developed in a stock, it has brought higher prices There is no reason why it should be otherwise in view of the strength of the general econsituation. While war is the first thing in public attention, and necessarily must continue so a long as it lasts, it is not of sufficient magnitude at this time to constitute itself the dominant factor in the making of prices. Every one recognizes that the strength of the market rests on the prosperity of our international trade, almost unexampled in our records; and the steadily in creasing railroad earnings which grow out of this trade. The war has not interfered with this but has rather augmented it than otherwise The activity of domestic trade is represented by an increase of 32 per cent in the bank clearing

Under such circumstances the advance in the prices of securities is natural; and resting on a solid foundation, it may be expected, with in cidental reactions, to continue; which will give us such buil markets as were seen in '79, '80 and '81. The bull market of last summer was only preliminary to those we are destined to enjoy. That the market should have narrowed to a professional one the past week, was a consequence of the public apprehension that a great pattle, and one largely decisive of the war, might be expected at any moment. This apprehension became acute on Washington advices, apparently official, that the Government was looking for the news within forty-eight hours. Sunday is good fighting day. The biggest battles often take place on Sundays.

over the corresponding week last year.

While the general public is disposed to wait for the important news, and is therefore not buying though confidently expecting a victory which would cause prices to jump, certain of the leading professionals have not waited. The Flower contingent, which includes some of the wealthlest men in the country, have been buying their stocks; and thus it has happened that the Flower stocks have been the most active on the list; indeed but for them, the market would on some days have been barren. Rock Island Chicago Gas, and Brooklyn Traction are conspicuously the Flower stocks. The former has led the movement, and not only crossed parfor the first time since November, 1889-but went to 1021/2, leaving Burlington behind and 8t. Paul still further in the rear. For Rock Island to get ahead of Burlington was something so remarkable that precedents were hunted up, and they were only found back in the '70s, or some equally remote time. The reason for this change of position is the expectation that at the annual meeting of the Rock Island Company June 1st the stockholders will get something in the nature of a "plum," a distribution of surplus moneys in the company's treasury which will compensate them for the loss they suffered when in the years of the lean kine the dividends were cut down to 2 per cent per annum. Chicago Gas went up to 981, and as a divi-

dend of 11/2 per cent had come off only a day or two before this quotation was made, the price was equivalent to par. As a 6 per cent stock it ought to rule above par and probably will An early movement in that direction is looked for. Brooklyn Traction became active only the latter part of the week, when it rose a couple of points or more from 40, on large transactions It was rumored that some new and favorable arrangements had been concluded with the Brooklyn elevated roads. The 5 per cent bonds of the company, seiling about 95, ought to be a good investment.

The Flower people are also talking favorably of St. Paul, and intimate that when London gets through with its seiling, for it has been seiling the stock freely lately and must be pretty well bailed out, that it will go up to higher prices than were made last September, which was something over par. The earnings of the road are very heavy. It will earn between 33 and 34 millions gross this fiscal year. Burlington is also

piling up large earnings. One effect of the war has been to give a great stimulus to the rubber and leather trade. The demand for the manufactured goods has been large, and the stocks of the Rubber Company and of the United States Leather Company have reflected this in an advance in their market element of the Street are taking hold of it, on the theory that the war will wear out a good many

thousands of pairs of shoes, to say nothing of harness, etc. Manhattan had a smart rise, and rumors and current that a deal is in progress between the company and the Metropolitan. Insiders say that as soon as the market gets the stimulus of news of a victory by Admiral Sampson, these stocks will be leaders in the upward movement

which is certain to follow.

The bullish influence of easy money continue and will continue, Mr. Sage to the contrary notwithstanding. The old gentleman gave out very bearish interview the other day, in which he predicted tight money, possible reverses for our arms, and a five to ten point drop in the stock market. "He has sold his stocks and wants to get them back," was the comment of those who are posted on his ways Leading bankers do not agree with Mr. Sage on the money question. They see no danger of a dis-turbed money market. And as money can not be had at 4 per cent up to February next. It looks as if money lenders other than Mr. Sage were willing to take chances on a reverse to our arms.

One of these bankers, one whose sagacity has been proved by his success, said the other day that the issue of bonds by the Government would be so contrived by Secretary Gage that no disturbance whatever would be made in the money market. All the machinery of the bank ing interest would be at his disposal to make the issue; and it would be effected so that money would at no time be withdrawn from circulation in any inconvenient amount. In the mean time the Government was paying out for war expenses about a million per day; which money went into immediate circulation, and was powerful contributing cause to the present ease of the money market. This gentleman calculated that the passage of the revenue bill would require about 30 days; hence it would be 35 days certainly before the Treasury began to get back any of the moneys it was now distributing at the rate mentioned. By the time the \$200,000. 000 of bonds were issued, the banks would be filled up with the money the Treasury had paid out, (the surplus reserve is now over \$50,000,000). the return flow would be without effect on the market. For these reasons he did not anticipal anything but continued ease in money. If we have to wait all through the comin

week for news of a fight, expecting it each day, the market is very likely to continue narrot and may become very dull. If the fight take place, and a victory of a decisive character is scored, nothing can prevent the liveliest kind of a bull movement, which will sweep in pretty near the whole list. Union Pacific ought to have a considerable share in it, for hitherto it has hung back, so much so as to cause comme As a probable dividend payer in the Fall it ough CUTHBERT MILLS

a detour through the front portion of the White House grounds, where the soldiers were reviewed by the President, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin. The whole line of march was lined with people, and at every place the troops were greeted with deafening cheers. The President remained on the portice until the last man

VOLUNTEER SOLDIER ARRESTED. Middletown, N. Y., May 21 .- Chief of Police Vel

went to Camp Black yesterday and arrested Eugene Harding, a private of Company I. Ist Volunteers, formerly the 24th Separate Company, of this city. He was brought here to answer a charge of appropriating about \$2.500 belonging to his employers. Snyder & Fancher, wholesale grocers.